

BURKE, TRANSIT FUND WITNESS, TO TALK TO-DAY

Found Here by State Senate Subpoena Server After Useless Search.

HE WAITED AT HOTEL

Promises to "Tell All He Knows," and Albany Is Greatly Interested.

FORMER REFORM AGENT

Helped to Round Up Criminals When Aqueduct Was Being Built.

Richard H. Burke of this city, who is wanted by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate as its first witness in the investigation of the alleged \$500,000 fund to further the passage of the Carson-Martin bill looking to an increase of fares on transit lines, will go to Albany this morning. He says he is ready to answer any questions that may be put to him, that he has absolutely nothing to conceal, and that he will be the "most willing witness" they ever saw. He refused last night to discuss the inquiry. He has known Senator Thompson for many years.

After waiting in the Great Northern Hotel, where he has been living for three months, from 10 o'clock in the morning, for the appearance of Charles R. Hotelling, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Mr. Burke was finally served at 5 o'clock last night. In the meantime Mr. Hotelling had been searching all over the city, part of the time in the office of the Bronx, with the aid of a detective sergeant from Police Headquarters who had known Mr. Burke for a long time.

For the last five or six years Mr. Burke has been connected with the Federal Signal Company as an agent and for some time has been vice-president of the Special Service Flooring Company, with offices in the Grand Central Terminal. It was the Federal company that in 1915 made the protest to the Public Service Commission in connection with the signals for the Centre street loop, which resulted in the indictment of Commissioner Robert G. Wood. It was charged that Commissioner Wood had solicited a bribe from the Union Switch and Signal Company to obtain the contract from them, although the Federal had put in a lower bid. This indictment was later dismissed, and only recently the \$7,500 under which Mr. Wood was held was discharged.

Headed Anti-Police Society.

Mr. Burke was for some years superintendent of the old Goddard Anti-Police Society and had personal charge of many of its raids. When the police force to guard the Catskill aqueduct was organized by the Board of Water Supply in 1908 Mr. Burke became a deputy superintendent under Rhineland Waldo. On the resignation of Mr. Waldo the management of the force was split between Mr. Burke and Douglas I. McKay, who later became Police Commissioner. In charge of the personnel, Mr. Burke was responsible for rounding up many murderers and other criminals among the 30,000 men working on the aqueduct.

When the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate arrived in the city yesterday morning he went to Mr. Burke's office in the Grand Central Terminal. He was informed there that Mr. Burke lived at 2386 Briggs avenue, in the Bronx. He made the trip there only to find that the house had been rented three months ago and that the occupants did not know where he was.

About the time that THE EVENING SUN appeared on the street saying that Mr. Burke had been found at the Great Northern Hotel Mr. Burke was getting in touch with Detective Sergeant Griffith, on the staff of Deputy Police Commissioner Leahy, who knew about Mr. Burke. They found that he was listed in the telephone directory at Valantine avenue and Fordham road, and started on a "hot trail." There they got another clue that finally led them to 1255 Tibout avenue, which is on the outermost outskirts of the Bronx. This proved to be the home of Mr. Burke's brother, and there they learned that he was living at the Great Northern. Two hours later they found him there waiting anxiously and about to send out a searching party for the subpoena, as he laughingly said.

Tries to Help Senate Agent.

"Just about 10 o'clock this morning," said Mr. Burke, "called my only son, who had been called by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate had been looking for me with a subpoena. A new clerk, who found my Briggs avenue address in our address book, had given that to him, not knowing it had moved. I instructed the office to let Mr. Hotelling know that I would be waiting for him there if he should call up again."

"WHAT WILL BURKE TELL?" ALBANY ASKS
Intense Interest at Capital in To-day's Inquiry.

Movement in Brunswick to Form Soviet Republic

BERLIN, April 9.—The Brunswick correspondent of the Lokaleiener reports a general strike and a strong movement in favor of proclaiming Brunswick a Soviet republic.

At a mass meeting this morning, the correspondent says, former President Merges in a speech urged a union with Soviet Russia as the only salvation for Germany, "which is on the verge of a precipice." Amid the plaudits of the crowd, Merges demanded the immediate proclamation of a Soviet republic and a union with Russia and Hungary.

PARIS, April 9.—A Soviet movement is under way in Baden, according to despatches received to-day. The Government has taken precautionary measures.

SPY CONVICTED BY MRS. GERARD

Wife of Ambassador Recognized Bode as Man With the Iron Cross.

RECALLS BERLIN EPISODE

Ten Years Sentence Follows Testimony Just Revealed by "The Sun."

To Mrs. James W. Gerard's excellent memory for forces is due the conviction of the only American soldier found guilty of entering the service of Germany as a spy. Henry Bode, formerly a private in the quartermaster's corps, owes the ten year sentence at hard labor which he is at present serving in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Jay, Governors Island, to her remembrance of his casual appearance at the United States Embassy in Berlin clothed in a German uniform and wearing the Iron Cross upon his breast.

These facts developed yesterday when the story of Bode's treachery and subsequent arrest and punishment were dug up by THE SUN at the headquarters of the Eastern Department. Bode deserted from Fort Bliss, Texas, July 17, 1914—a few days before the outbreak of the European war. Making his way to Germany he entered the army and was awarded the Iron Cross for bravery after twice being wounded.

Bode then entered the Kaiser's intelligence service, landed in New York, and after extensive wanderings was sent to Mexico, where he was ordered to embark that country and the United States in war and to blow up the Tampico oil fields. He was well supplied with funds by German agents, and before leaving Berlin he called at the American Embassy there. Through the mere chance it happened that Mrs. Gerard saw him and noted his appearance, as did Frank Hall, Mr. Gerard's valet.

Sought Gerard's Aid.

Bode, fearing for his life in Mexico, crossed the American border at Calexico, Cal., July 20, 1918, and surrendered himself to an immigration official. At his court-martial on Governors Island, which was presided over by Major J. C. Adams as judge advocate, Mrs. Gerard and Hall, the valet, were both principal witnesses for the Government, and their identification was complete. In addition to seeing Bode in Berlin, Hall remembered that the spy had approached him in Madrid, after the Gerard party had left Germany, and had asked him to induce the Ambassador to approach President Wilson with a view of securing his pardon for desertion. Conviction of espionage followed their testimony.

Bode's career has been adventurous. For years he has been a soldier of fortune. He was a Russian spy during the Japanese war; he has served in the United States Navy, the intelligence service of the Philippine Constabulary, and was a Lieutenant-Colonel under Madero in Mexico. Despite the fact that he pleaded not guilty to all of the charges before the court-martial, he later gave even the minutest details of his efforts in the Kaiser's behalf.

He was born at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, in 1892, but his family moved to Hawaii when he was 6 years old and his childhood was spent there. He was well educated. Wanderlust developed early and in 1899 he arrived as a stowaway at San Francisco. After a few years at odd jobs he came to New York and enlisted in the navy. Commissioned as a stowaway, he worked as a miner at Butte for a time and then, in 1907, he joined the rush to the Klondike, where he cleared up \$16,000 in nine months, gambling it away in a few nights.

Under Four Flags.

On his return to civilization young Bode found the First Montana Infantry was about to start for the Philippines and he promptly joined, going through numerous actions with the regiment from Manila to San Fernando. He was later transferred to the Philippine army and he promptly joined, going through numerous actions with the regiment from Manila to San Fernando. He was later transferred to the Philippine army and he promptly joined, going through numerous actions with the regiment from Manila to San Fernando.

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MUNICH SOVIETS' FOOD SHUT OFF BY PEASANTS

Blockade Is Declared, Effective Until New Government Quits.

BAN ON AUGSBURG ALSO

American Red Cross Depots in Nuremberg Robbed of Provisions.

MARTIAL LAW ORDERED

Parades Forbidden by Police—Bavarian Envoy to Berlin Recalled.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 9.—The Bavarian peasants' unions have published a manifesto, declaring a blockade on all provisions against Munich and Augsburg, according to advices received here to-day. No food will be sent to these towns until the new Government has retired.

Storage sheds of the American Red Cross were among the food depots pillaged by armed crowds in Nuremberg, Bavaria, yesterday, according to despatches received here. Goods to the value of \$175,000 are said to have been taken from the various food depots.

Soviet councils have been chosen at Regensburg, sixty-seven miles north-east of Munich, and at Puerth, next to Nuremberg, the principal manufacturing town in Bavaria.

The peasants of upper Franconia have declared in favor of the Hoffman Government. They assert that they will do everything possible to support him.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 8 (delayed).—The general strike in Munich was over to-day after the holiday Monday in celebration of the founding of the Bavarian Soviet Republic. Street cars were running again and the stores were open. The banks, however, were closed, as the new Government has not yet assumed control.

A "state of war" exists in Nuremberg, northern Bavaria, according to placards posted this morning. Parades and demonstrations are forbidden there and the public is forbidden to be on the streets between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M.

The Hoffman Government of Bavaria was recently reported to have moved from Munich to Nuremberg. A Berlin despatch received Tuesday night, however, stated that the Ministry after going to Nuremberg made a second change in its headquarters, moving to Bamberg. Yesterday's despatches reported a state of siege in Nuremberg.

BAVARIAN COUNCIL APPEARS NEAR FALL

More Breaches Among Socialists and Communists.

By the Associated Press.
MUNICH, April 8 (delayed).—With a general strike in Munich behind it, the Bavarian Council Government appears less able to impose itself upon the country, and the general political situation has become more involved and threatening than ever. Not only has the support of the old government taken concrete form in north Bavaria, but the breach among the Social Democrats and the Majority Socialists, the Independent Socialists and the Communists are not at all united.

The Independent Socialists of Munich and Nuremberg are split up hopelessly. In the latter city they are absolutely opposed to the Soviet system for the present, the former city siding with the proponents of that system, but laying down twelve conditions, including a dictatorship of the proletariat, the building up of workers' councils, the socialization of the bureaucracy according to the principles of the workers' peasants' and soldiers' councils, the introduction of a new constitution, the reconstruction of the judicial system, the separation of church and State, the immediate revolutionizing of the system of school education, the socialization of the press and the creation of a Red army alliance with Russia and Hungary. They demand also proportionate representation of the three parties in the Central Council.

The council has accepted these conditions, so the Independent Socialists are supporting the Soviet plan, but their leader, Dr. Levison, is still pessimistic, and continues to believe that the present council fails to represent the proletariat and that the basic idea of the council has been strangled.

EBERT CABINET IN FINISH FIGHT ON BOLSHEVISM

With Back to Wall, Present Government Means to Do or Die.

NOSKE, ARMED, READY

Cabinet Goes to Weimar, Urges Bavarian Premier to Resist Reds.

BERLIN IS A HUGE CAMP

Streets Bristle With Machine Guns—Terrorists Trying to Spread Strikes.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

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BERLIN, April 8 (delayed).—The Ebert-Scheidemann coalition Socialist-Democratic government will stand by the Majority-Socialist Bavarian Government and Premier Hoffman, giving moral, and, if desired, material support against Munich's "political carnivalistic extravaganzas," as it was characterized by Gustave Noske, the German Minister of Defence.

With its back practically against the wall, the Ebert-Scheidemann government also is determined now to fight for its existence and to make a stand against the onmarching spirit of Bolshevism and the plans of the Spartacists to form a Soviet republic of Germany.

These weighty decisions were taken at a special cabinet meeting, which lasted far into the night. This morning the cabinet, for various reasons, not the least of which was to prevent the possibility of a coup d'etat by Weimar, leaving Minister Noske in charge of the situation in Berlin.

All Depends on Noske.

For the third time in a few weeks the fate of the present Government rests upon Noske.

In honor of the congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils which convened in the Prussian House of Lords this morning, Berlin presents a warlike decorative picture such as never was seen in the days of the former Kaiser. It is the external policy by Noske to trouble makers of the revolutionary Russian type that he has made up his mind to fight.

Wilhelmstrasse and the surroundings of the House of Lords have all the aspects of a military camp. In front of the Chancellor's palace, the home of Scheidemann, who has gone to Weimar with the others, two field guns and several machine guns are trained on the little park between the palace and the buildings of the American Embassy. The grassed yard is covered with sleeping soldiers.

Machine Guns Ready.

In front of the Foreign Office there are two trucks filled with soldiers, with a machine gun in each truck. Two heavy field pieces, each mounted on a motor truck, with short ranged shrapnel shells piled up at the breach, are in position in the centre of the street near the Chancellor's home and command all the streets by which they can be approached. The Government buildings' courtyards on both sides of Wilhelmstrasse are filled with Noske's troops and the House of Lords with picked soldiers, many of whom are of the young cadet type.

Not a few of them are fine looking boys of excellent physique, well outfitted and apparently not over 17 years old. They are on guard outside and inside the building on the stairways; they patrol the corridors and visitors are searched for weapons. The Kaiser in his worst days never needed the armed protection required by the new republic with its uncertain complexion.

It needs but a glance at some of the delegates' seats, once filled by the high and very arrogant Prussian lords, to appreciate how far Germany has fallen, or how high she has risen, as one may view it.

Up to 1 o'clock the city was quiet.

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Tobacco Helps Boys in Service Abroad

DOUGHBOYS who see many more months ahead of them in service in Europe cheer themselves with the thought that THE SUN Tobacco Fund has not deserted them and shows no sign of giving up its good work.

Many soldiers back from France are calling or writing to the fund to thank contributors for making possible the distribution of tobacco to them while in service abroad. Extracts of messages will be found on page 8.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

KAISER WILL BE TRIED BY BELGIUM; GERMANY MUST PAY FOR 30 YEARS; FIRST \$5,000,000,000 DUE BY 1921

BRITAIN BLOCKS MONROE CLAUSE

Lloyd George and Not Japan Objected to Amendment Wilson Drafted.

SHOCK TO THE PRESIDENT

Not Another of the Fourteen Nations Raised a Voice Against Reservation.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

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PARIS, April 9.—"We are over the highest hurdle" is the way a high authority described the situation in the Peace Conference after the settlement to-day of the great problems of reparation and responsibility for the war by the Council of Four, which President Wilson attended for the first time since he was recently taken ill.

The President's friends now assert that the drafting of the treaty will begin in a day or two and that it will be finished next week. As the President now is in shape to attend all the sessions of the Council of Four, much better progress is expected.

It develops now that it was Premier Lloyd George, and not the Japanese representatives, who made the objection to the incorporation in the covenant of the League of Nations of a reservation of the Monroe Doctrine when the President had it prepared and ready to offer.

The objection of the British Prime Minister apparently came as a surprise and shock to the President, and he believed to explain many of the recent moves in the diplomatic situation, which contain elements of extraordinary interest.

First Warning of Breach.

There is reason to believe that the Premier's action, taken at the eleventh hour, was the first warning to the President that Lloyd George had left his side. The widening breach between the two culminated in the George Washington incident. The exact grounds for the British Premier's objection to the Monroe Doctrine reservation are not known. The facts leading up to it seem to be as follows:

1. President Wilson, on advice received by cable from William H. Taft, Elihu Root and indirectly from Senator Lodge, became convinced that the league covenant had not a chance of ratification by the American Senate unless it contained a larger and more explicit Monroe Doctrine reservation, his explanation that the world not being accepted by the American people.

2. Led by Lord Robert Cecil to believe that the British, recognizing the political exigencies of the situation, would not object, the President prepared a draft for incorporation in the covenant which mentioned the Monroe Doctrine specifically and largely was outlined by Mr. Taft himself.

3. With this in his pocket the President went to the league meeting intending to offer it, but at the last minute Lord Robert asked him to hold it up, and he gave notice that he would offer it at the meeting the following evening, in the meantime having discussion deferred of Article X, to which it was attached.

4. On the following day it was made clear definitely to the President that Premier Lloyd George objected to the Monroe Doctrine stipulation, the result being that the President was unable to offer it that evening and no mention whatever was made of the matter nor of Article X, the covenant going to the drafting committee then.

No Other in Opposition.

The league committee consists of the representatives of fourteen nations. Their feeling regarding the Monroe Doctrine had been ascertained before the President decided to ask for the incorporation of the Monroe point in the covenant. The situation stands to-day at the last meeting of the fourteen nations, with only one objection to the President's plan, which was prompted entirely by a desire to get the covenant approved by the American Senate.

Great Britain's objection came from the British Premier. Road in the light of subsequent events, this becomes of extraordinary significance. With the problems of reparation and responsibility for the war set-

Continued on Second Page.

Will Stand by My Indemnity Pledge, Lloyd George Wires to Parliament

LONDON, April 9.—Premier Lloyd George has addressed a message to the Members of Parliament, saying:

"My colleagues and I mean to stand faithfully by all the pledges which we gave our constituencies. We are prepared at any moment to submit to the judgment of Parliament, and, if necessary, of the country, our efforts loyally to redeem our promises."

The Premier's message was in reply to a telegram sent to Lloyd George yesterday, signed by 200 members of the House of Commons, holding the Premier to his election pledges to exact the utmost indemnity from Germany. The movement was initiated by a group of Conservative members under the belief that it would strengthen the Premier's hand at the conference.

ALLIED MISSION AIDS RED CAUSE

Gen. Smuts' Visit to Hungary Fails to Enforce Desires of the Entente.

BOLSHEVIKI MADE CLAIMS

Attempt to Treat With Them Heralded as Recognition of Soviets.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.

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PARIS, April 9.—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts has returned to Paris and now is at Versailles, his mission to Hungary being a failure. The policy of treating with the Bolsheviks is discredited almost at its inception and Gen. Smuts returns from his meeting with the Bolsheviks dejected, disheartened and unable to get them to accede to the desires of the Allies. It was given out yesterday that Gen. Smuts was going to Prague, but that is mere camouflage.

The Bolsheviks are largely gainers by Gen. Smuts' visit, while the prestige of the Allies has suffered greatly. Bela Kun, leader of the Hungarian Bolsheviks, has been announcing that the arrival of Gen. Smuts for the purpose of treating with him constitutes recognition by the Allies of his Government, the first recognition by them of any Soviet Government. These statements, sent by wireless to Moscow and Munich, have greatly heartened the Soviets there and strengthened the elements of unrest throughout Europe.

ARMY FROM RUSSIA TO ASSIST HUNGARY

Lenine Promises to Send Force of 150,000 Men.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, has sent M. Samelli of the school of propaganda at Moscow as a delegate to Budapest. Advice reaching Paris states that Samelli has advised Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, that the Bolsheviks will send an army of 150,000 to assist the Hungarian Bolsheviks.

The American peace delegation has received advice showing that Lenine is taking a prominent part in advising the new Hungarian Government. He is communicating by wireless, courier and airplane, counselling moderation to avoid the errors and excesses of the Russian revolution.

The Bolsheviks appear to have hopes that communication can be established between Hungary and Russia and that Bolshevism will break out in Rumania and Bulgaria.

The mission to Hungary, of which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts is the head, has returned to Paris and confirms press accounts that complete nationalization is a practical Bolshevik rule.

The members reported that the de facto Government was well installed and said that during the conference with the mission it showed an obvious disposition not to quarrel with the Allies, but rather to meet them amicably on all questions consistent with the nature of the Bolshevik regime.

The mission reported on the prospect of the payment by Hungary of her debts. The impression gained by the commission, the report states, was that there might be some chance of adjustment through friendly negotiations. Otherwise, it was added, it was difficult to see any chance whatever.

A wireless message from Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, to M. Tschirich, the Russian Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of April 8, has been intercepted by the Paris wireless officials. The message follows:

"The German papers are publishing the stupid story that our dictatorship is only a patriotic mask and the only way the bourgeoisie of the Central Powers could deceive the imperialism of the Entente. We do not want to use the dictatorship of the Hungarian proletariat to take bourgeois elements out of the fire for the bourgeoisie. When the German proletariat shall have power, they will not use it for the benefit of German imperialism and will throw out Scheidemann, Ebert, Noske, David and all the rest of them."

Another despatch under the same date from Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, to Bela Kun, says:

Please send details of the revolution.

TALK MUST END, U. S. ENVOYS SAY

Cryptic Remarks on Peace Deadlock Add to Mystery Over Departure.

FRENCH CRITICISM BITTER

Claims Neglected, "Matin" Says—Yankee Newspapermen Assailed.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—"Talking cannot go on forever" and similar cryptic replies are the most definite information on the peace situation the Associated Press has been able to obtain from the members of the American peace delegation, who refuse to clear up the mystery which involves the proceedings of the Big Four.

When asked to-day why it was necessary for the traveling plans of the American delegation to be dependent upon the steamship George Washington, and why it could not go home on the Leviathan or on other ships sailing on an earlier date for the United States, one of the American delegates replied that he did not think it was necessary to make hurried plans.

From Criticism Expected.

The harsh denunciation of the American peace delegation by the French press and charges that the ordering of the transport George Washington to come to Brest before its regular time is nothing short of blackmail have not affected the American delegates, who apparently are not surprised at the newspaper criticism.

While the Americans repeatedly reaffirm their belief that considerable progress has been made in the last three days, one member remarked to-day:

"It is not a bad idea to have the ship at Brest ready for the return."

"We do not accuse our allies of forgetting what France has done," says the Matin to-day, "but nevertheless we witnessed a curious thing yesterday. American propagandists or newspaper men, knowing that President Wilson has summoned to Brest the ship which is to take him back to America, saw in this natural order an opportunity for blackmail. They made—with the disapproval of all Americans who are friends of France—a bold attempt at intimidation. If you are not more accommodating, they went all over the city saying, 'our President will return home and you can extricate yourself from your difficulties by yourself.'"

Peace Conference Assailed.

The Matin's article pungently criticizes the Peace Conference under large captions, reading: "Disquieting Myseries in Council of Four," "Five Months Allied Governments Have Not Solved Single Problem," "Crisis in Power of Bolshevism."

The newspaper declares it has been the method of the conference to put the concerns of France last, England and America having got all they required, says the Matin. "Now we come, we with our butler's demands, and if we do not get satisfaction our country will be financially dead. Such will be the fruit of our sacrifices."

In an article discussing whether the Monroe Doctrine can be consolidated with the League of Nations, the Matin declares it would be paradoxical to uphold it, adding:

"Either the League of Nations extends to the entire world, in which case Europeans would violate the Monroe Doctrine in invading the American States, or the League of Nations includes only Europe, in which case the Americans would violate the Monroe Doctrine by making in European affairs."

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Reparation Commission to Fix Entire Indemnity After Treaty.

GERMANY PUT IN PAWN

Must Admit Responsibility for All Damages Due to Her Aggression.

EARLY PEACE IN SIGHT

Council of Four Also Reached an Agreement on Saar Coal Field.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—The responsibility of the German Emperor for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied Governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the Council of Four. This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparations for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an Interallied Commission assesses the remaining damage for a period of thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921.

Thus two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to obtain tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made toward a permanent settlement.

Wilson May Have Hastened.

How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed by the summoning to France of the United States transport George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural. But it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that his decision became known.

The exact nature of these difficulties are not disclosed. Friends of the President maintain that they were largely of a minor character, not involving large principles, though the President's adherence to his "fourteen points" as the rigid limitation of the scope of action appears to have run all through the deliberations during the tense period of the last few days.

The Council of Four also reached an agreement on the Saar Valley. The agreement leaves sovereignty over the valley unchanged, but accords to France free duty sufficient coal for the Lorraine iron industry and to replace the production of the mines destroyed in the Lens mining district, with the privilege to the Germans of restoring the Lens mines, and thus relieving the Saar Valley of that charge.

This agreement removes one of the most difficult obstacles to the conclusion of peace.

Compromise on the Kaiser.

The agreement on responsibilities for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by the commission of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was a practical agreement on the general responsibility of the German Emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

The French and British view favored a tribunal, but the American view, it is understood, favored moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law as a basis for trial before an international court.

Belgium, on which the war fell first and heaviest, is reported to have taken a view much similar to that of the United States, while Japan and Italy were partly in accord with the American view.

Full Finding Not Disclosed.

It was owing to these divergent viewpoints that the council devised a new plan, whereby one of the allied nations, probably Belgium, would institute prosecution against the abdicating Emperor and others responsible for the breach of treaties, the invasion of territory and the destruction directed against this country and leading to a more general spread of the war. The exact nature of the agreement is not disclosed, but the foregoing is believed to cover the main lines.

The text as finally approved on reparations specifies that the enemy countries must admit responsibility for all loss and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens caused by the unjustifiable aggression. But in view of the inability of enemy countries fully to recompense these losses, the clause states, an interallied commission will assess the losses on a just basis for thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921, with an initial payment of \$5,000,000,000.

Germany is to pay the entire cost of the commission and staff during the thirty years of operations. The first payment is to be credited against Germany's obligation to pay for the maintenance of the allied troops in the occupied regions